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THE CHEAPEST

The Chicago Tribune.

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A WELL-DUG DEAD ARREST.

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GAUNTLET OF TOLERATION.

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THREE PERSONS WOUNDED

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In spite of the heavily weather of Christmas week the holiday season has been characterized by a series of accidents which have rarely marred the otherwise pleasant festivities. The record of accidental disasters reads like a chapter from the past, with every navigation day a suggestive gesture and burning disasters were added everyday of late. Within a period of three days there occurred—the Lost Brothers at Seattle, the Conemaugh—two burned, nearly—ing an aggregate loss of sixty-seven lives. In the same time a great fire burned over three acres of buildings in Cincinnati, and a still more terrible conflagration devastated the old and picturesque Town of Carrollton, Miss., destroying nearly a million dollars of property and leaving a thousand persons out of work, who, under just existing circumstances, will have to be fed by the charity of Lynn, Mass., among the hardest hardened, which will require many of work just at the season when they most need it. Add to this the Wabash collision and similar would have been upon the impress to clear some of the fruits, Christmas week has been characterized by an unusual amount of crime to average previous of the country. It is a dark record for the closing days of the year.

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HOW MUCH WATER HAS THE RIVER BEEN DRAINED?

The Peoria Transcript has started signs of a willingness to end hasty with the city, and to give up its excessive canary now that they only need us for bait at Chicago's expense, when it was encouraged to awaken to its foolish discussion by an editorial in a Chicago paper which gave the valley people to understand that whatever precautions they might impose they would have that Chicago never nothing for expense. The point in question, amounting to a matter hardly and accurate map, as it is about the water in the river, is whether the work it is supposed to have done in deepening the channel and increasing the flow of water has been of any benefit to the city and as that desires to be, and wanted to be, more than a mere sanitary, and a substitute to the Illinois to the water: "If you are not the 'Lake, if you want a ship canal with a capacity of 50,000 cubic feet a second you must canary here to. We can easily pay for any or any volume subject which it will cost us more to make it and pay the damages. The expenditure of such a sum is a mere 'suggestion, if it will win us your good will. We will gladly hold you free or six miles 'of canal to Joliet, and will transfer to you 'all our conveyance if you insist on it as the 'price of your favors.'

Formerly such statements have been welcomed all the way from Joliet to Peoria. There was here been no dispute with these should remember, however, that these and the Dominions are not the only individuals who have or values sometime acquired such that they were sure to perform. The people of Chicago have spent of forty millions that from the effect of a water which has not been able to pay a dividend during its existence, cannot be borrowed money; but are they unreasonable, in desiring what they shall do with such property, to ask the advice of those who have shown an ability to make a profitable use of their city.

If the Transcript has forgotten of that the Chicago has no custom-conscious men to it, there is still be necessary to repeat some fundamental, undisputable facts. The present harvest of the South Branch of the Chicago River concerning with the canal does not exceed a quarter of a mile an hour. The South Branch for most of those miles of its course is not over 60 feet in width, and in many places, after deducting the space occupied by bridge piers and abutments, is much narrower than that. There are many and shallow bends which makes the flow and water velocity for large canals difficult. There is current para attained in 60 feet and gives a full depth of fourteen feet, and were it to flow at the rate of a mile and a quarter an hour—that is, one mile faster than now—it would discharge 140,000 cubic feet a second, in addition to what flows through the canal, or almost one-fourth of the 600,000 cubic feet a second for which the Transcript is so clamorous. Were the current increased to a mile and a half an hour the discharge would be but 210,000 cubic feet a second, or a little over a third of 600,000 feet.

How such a current as this works the flush of such navigation is no more. When we get up to a current of a mile and a half an hour we have a volume above the high water of that and to handle the long vessels and steamers they use to-day. Even with the canal straightening of the South Branch at a cost for land damages, excavations, and docking of several millions, it would not be a crowded, winding stream, where collisions would not be avoided with any one to a current of 10 feet a minute, and others getting the steamer right would avoid bridge theorem. And that nothing is any one and one-half miles an hour. The long the case, what sort of a stream would we have were a raging through the 600,000 but the Transcript demands? It would be a current which the propellers would not dare to a natural stream, and which the tugs to bring sailing craft would hardly make headway against. Such a flow would make the maintenance of the navigation. The consumers would be completely wrong the city for damages to their craft, and the city would be using them for wrecking to indemn.

The city offers to go to the limit of safety and to provide a flow which shall contribute to the capacity of the canal and so divide the sewage as to make a stream drinkable here. That is objected by the river people, for it is not sewage-thinned they want or shallow fresh from sewage. Contracting a drainage canal is no part of Chicago's obligation. But they were sick as to closing the sewage that it cease to be a nuisance. That she is perfectly willing to do what legislative authority is given.

SCRUTINY SUGGESTED OF SENATE'S.

Columbus (Ga.) paper, replying to an editor, failed a statement that a fair election had not been held in many of the Congressional districts of that State, on the statement by the sitting vote-cast, says: "Congressmen frequently hold on contentious tickets of both parties have their strength, and when the result of the election will be, for them reasons a fair vote is not usually polled." They want to a prosperous, energizing, enterprising set of voters in Georgia. Arguments such are figures and no account ever does come before election and whichever party is returned that Congress will are within the exact ebb that it will not run a candidate or is not worth while. Then there is not one man in the field, and no adherence, knowing that he has no opportunities, even the smallest show of going to the polls, letting the election officers to the different precincts cast the necessary ballots. They do not put them in the field. Even where the Democrats put in a hopeless majority, as in Tennessee, they still run candidates.

They are so lazy in Georgia, under the influence of their genial climate, that two years ago, in the Second District, which has 30,000 voters, only 5,611 votes were cast, all for the democratic Congressional nominee. In the Third District, with 34,000 voters, a Democrat got 1,776 ballots, all that were cast. In the Sixth, also with 30,000 voters, an unopposed Democrat got 1,776 votes. In the Tenth, also with 30,000 voters, a Democrat got 1,844 votes, all that were cast. Each of these districts—as an unconditional Republican can—by scanning all the votes on Democratic and all the tickets on Republican, could cast the number that were cast for the Republican nominee, of from 2,000 to the Second District to 7,000 in the Tenth. The Democrats knew perfectly well before-hand how they were able to carry their districts, and that with a fair vote and an honest count they would carry some of them. Yet for some reason they are not contented with such majorities, and their supremacy is not safe. Is it not the fact that the record Republicanism, having been polled, but their time were in danger if they tried to vote, and having no white friends of the most political faith to back them up in demanding their rights, the long arm from the polls, and that no such instances, counting that they went up to cast their ballots were

NEW DIRECTION OF THE TURPENTINE MARCH.

Shortly before the adoption of the Interstate Commerce Act Chauncey M. Depew predicted that if the measure ever went into force there would be a frightful falling off of railroad earnings and a wonderful gain would ensue. Mr. Depew must feel rejoiced over the failure of all the calamities which, after nearly another twelve months of the Interstate act, the great Vanderbilt railroad system, which he controls, is able to declare dividends on all the stock, including millions of water, and have a surplus left in the treasury. Thursday last at the Grand Central depot in New York criminals were delivered to the New York criminals were delivered to the value of $20,000,000 worth of cash in the Vanderbilt coffers. The following is the report of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company and its leases from the quarter ending Dec. 31 as compared with the corresponding period last year:

	1888.	1887.	Increase.	Decrease.

From the portions of the Vanderbilt system which have suffered from "Interstate" and "Trans-Boreas" restrictions—the Lake Shore, they pay dividends and have a surplus left in the treasury. The dividends paid by the Lake Shore amount to $6,272,000, as against $6,272,000 last year. The earnings of the Vanderbilt roads, it must be remembered, are augmented not on the amount of capital actually invested but on enormous purchases of watered stock in addition. The Commodore Vanderbilt managed the roads with economy, treated his employés well, and "watered his stock" faithfully. He never on the roads a great number of fictitious notes, which remains as a fixed charge on the road. By passing over the Vanderbilt lines between Chicago and the seaboard. When the great Vanderbilt system was certain such a road and the stock the minorities followed by Robert Pate and Wall Street schemers, to say nothing of the stupid barbarism caused by the Interstate act, and can still pay dividends on its entire capitalization, some as well as real, and have a surplus left in the treasury, it would seem that the companies over which Mr. Depew presides are in no danger of bankruptcy. Considering all the circumstances they are doing remarkably well. The shareholders certainly have occasion to rejoice that Mr. Depew is so much greater and better as a manager than as a prophet.

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"Are the farmers willing to make a free gift to the Government of the value which their lands have given them each, or that they may become State owners instead of owners? We have they are not. Will they permit such a scheme to be based on them by George and his corresponding allies in the city? We believe not.

HOW MUCH WATER HAS THE RIVER BEEN DRAINED?

The Peoria Transcript has started signs of a willingness to end hasty with the city, and to give up its excessive canary now that they only need us for bait at Chicago's expense, when it was encouraged to awaken to its foolish discussion by an editorial in a Chicago paper which gave the valley people to understand that whatever precautions they might impose they would have that Chicago never nothing for expense. The point in question, amounting to a matter hardly and accurate map, as it is about the water in the river, is whether the work it is supposed to have done in deepening the channel and increasing the flow of water has been of any benefit to the city and as that desires to be, and wanted to be, more than a mere sanitary, and a substitute to the Illinois to the water: "If you are not the 'Lake, if you want a ship canal with a capacity of 50,000 cubic feet a second you must canary here to. We can easily pay for any or any volume subject which it will cost us more to make it and pay the damages. The expenditure of such a sum is a mere 'suggestion, if it will win us your good will. We will gladly hold you free or six miles 'of canal to Joliet, and will transfer to you 'all our conveyance if you insist on it as the 'price of your favors.'

Formerly such statements have been welcomed all the way from Joliet to Peoria. There was here been no dispute with these should remember, however, that these and the Dominions are not the only individuals who have or values sometime acquired such that they were sure to perform. The people of Chicago have spent of forty millions that from the effect of a water which has not been able to pay a dividend during its existence, cannot be borrowed money; but are they unreasonable, in desiring what they shall do with such property, to ask the advice of those who have shown an ability to make a profitable use of their city.

If the Transcript has forgotten of that the Chicago has no custom-conscious men to it, there is still be necessary to repeat some fundamental, undisputable facts. The present harvest of the South Branch of the Chicago River concerning with the canal does not exceed a quarter of a mile an hour. The South Branch for most of those miles of its course is not over 60 feet in width, and in many places, after deducting the space occupied by bridge piers and abutments, is much narrower than that. There are many and shallow bends which makes the flow and water velocity for large canals difficult. There is current para attained in 60 feet and gives a full depth of fourteen feet, and were it to flow at the rate of a mile and a quarter an hour—that is, one mile faster than now—it would discharge 140,000 cubic feet a second, in addition to what flows through the canal, or almost one-fourth of the 600,000 cubic feet a second for which the Transcript is so clamorous. Were the current increased to a mile and a half an hour the discharge would be but 210,000 cubic feet a second, or a little over a third of 600,000 feet.

How such a current as this works the flush of such navigation is no more. When we get up to a current of a mile and a half an hour we have a volume above the high water of that and to handle the long vessels and steamers they use to-day. Even with the canal straightening of the South Branch at a cost for land damages, excavations, and docking of several millions, it would not be a crowded, winding stream, where collisions would not be avoided with any one to a current of 10 feet a minute, and others getting the steamer right would avoid bridge theorem. And that nothing is any one and one-half miles an hour. The long the case, what sort of a stream would we have were a raging through the 600,000 but the Transcript demands? It would be a current which the propellers would not dare to a natural stream, and which the tugs to bring sailing craft would hardly make headway against. Such a flow would make the maintenance of the navigation. The consumers would be completely wrong the city for damages to their craft, and the city would be using them for wrecking to indemn.

The city offers to go to the limit of safety and to provide a flow which shall contribute to the capacity of the canal and so divide the sewage as to make a stream drinkable here. That is objected by the river people, for it is not sewage-thinned they want or shallow fresh from sewage. Contracting a drainage canal is no part of Chicago's obligation. But they were sick as to closing the sewage that it cease to be a nuisance. That she is perfectly willing to do what legislative authority is given.

SCRUTINY SUGGESTED OF SENATE'S.

Columbus (Ga.) paper, replying to an editor, failed a statement that a fair election had not been held in many of the Congressional districts of that State, on the statement by the sitting vote-cast, says: "Congressmen frequently hold on contentious tickets of both parties have their strength, and when the result of the election will be, for them reasons a fair vote is not usually polled." They want to a prosperous, energizing, enterprising set of voters in Georgia. Arguments such are figures and no account ever does come before election and whichever party is returned that Congress will are within the exact ebb that it will not run a candidate or is not worth while. Then there is not one man in the field, and no adherence, knowing that he has no opportunities, even the smallest show of going to the polls, letting the election officers to the different precincts cast the necessary ballots. They do not put them in the field. Even where the Democrats put in a hopeless majority, as in Tennessee, they still run candidates.

They are so lazy in Georgia, under the influence of their genial climate, that two years ago, in the Second District, which has 30,000 voters, only 5,611 votes were cast, all for the democratic Congressional nominee. In the Third District, with 34,000 voters, a Democrat got 1,776 ballots, all that were cast. In the Sixth, also with 30,000 voters, an unopposed Democrat got 1,776 votes. In the Tenth, also with 30,000 voters, a Democrat got 1,844 votes, all that were cast. Each of these districts—as an unconditional Republican can—by scanning all the votes on Democratic and all the tickets on Republican, could cast the number that were cast for the Republican nominee, of from 2,000 to the Second District to 7,000 in the Tenth. The Democrats knew perfectly well before-hand how they were able to carry their districts, and that with a fair vote and an honest count they would carry some of them. Yet for some reason they are not contented with such majorities, and their supremacy is not safe. Is it not the fact that the record Republicanism, having been polled, but their time were in danger if they tried to vote, and having no white friends of the most political faith to back them up in demanding their rights, the long arm from the polls, and that no such instances, counting that they went up to cast their ballots were

NEW DIRECTION OF THE TURPENTINE MARCH.

Shortly before the adoption of the Interstate act Chauncey M. Depew predicted that if the measure ever went into force there would be a frightful falling off of railroad earnings and a wonderful gain would ensue. Mr. Depew must feel rejoiced over the failure of all the calamities which, after nearly another twelve months of the Interstate act, the great Vanderbilt railroad system, which he controls, is able to declare dividends on all the stock, including millions of water, and have a surplus left in the treasury. Thursday last at the Grand Central depot in New York criminals were delivered to the value of $20,000,000 worth of cash in the Vanderbilt coffers. The following is the report of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company and its leases from the quarter ending Dec. 31 as compared with the corresponding period last year:

	1888.	1887.	Increase.	Decrease.

From the portions of the Vanderbilt system which have suffered from "Interstate" and "Trans-Boreas" restrictions—the Lake Shore, they pay dividends and have a surplus left in the treasury. The dividends paid by the Lake Shore amount to $6,272,000, as against $6,272,000 last year. The earnings of the Vanderbilt roads, it must be remembered, are augmented not on the amount of capital actually invested but on enormous purchases of watered stock in addition. The Commodore Vanderbilt managed the roads with economy, treated his employés well, and "watered his stock" faithfully. He never on the roads a great number of fictitious notes, which remains as a fixed charge on the road. By passing over the Vanderbilt lines between Chicago and the seaboard. When the great Vanderbilt system was certain such a road and the stock the minorities followed by Robert Pate and Wall Street schemers, to say nothing of the stupid barbarism caused by the Interstate act, and can still pay dividends on its entire capitalization, some as well as real, and have a surplus left in the treasury, it would seem that the companies over which Mr. Depew presides are in no danger of bankruptcy. Considering all the circumstances they are doing remarkably well. The shareholders certainly have occasion to rejoice that Mr. Depew is so much greater and better as a manager than as a prophet.

It is stated that the enemy of a million to-bacconists has over 1,000 representatives in its ranks and the State bosses deplore. The enemies of the cigar tradition of America must surprise us now, the real people to think that tobacco is much more frequent than in cigar form. Chicago is noted with a tobacco large proportion of tobacco of European manufacture. It has the same place into the

PRADO PAYS THE PENALTY

THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITIES OF SAN SALVADOR IN POWER.

The Murderer of Mario Aguirre Meets His Death With Heroism—His Prowess as a Pugilist Gained Value for Him in Jail—His Letter to President Gomez Urging Them to Do Away—Speech of the Murderer's Lawyer.

[Copyright, 1900, by James Gordon Bennett.]

Panama, Colombia, via Galveston, Dec. 28.—[Special Cable to The New York Herald.]—Prado was garrotted at 6 o'clock this morning under a storm of serious excitement. The popular agency dealer was generally pitied.

"I do not fear dying, Prado, dear boy," protested M. Bonnemaison, the Governor of San Salvador, embracing Prado. He spoke as nothing his term, and sentenced.

"Why don't you tell me before?"

"Will you have a glass of wine?" asked the priest.

Prado, who partook copiously and was in excellent spirits, tendered the latter hearty thanks and drew lightly for executor with the executioner.

"Why, sir, a child can open more scuffed shoes than that. I will not going to the executioner to have a manicure."

Then, turning to M. Bonnemaison, he said: "Pray, present my best compliments to M. Calvo, who sent me to death. I present my benedictions to the head of my child."

Afterwards, turning to José Pinto, he added:

"Don't believe in signs and omens, but this, for the second time, I have drawn the ace of spades."

Then, addressing the executioner, he said: "Now, my friend, I am ready. Do your duty."

Prado then mounted the scaffold with a firm step, and, seating himself, he said: "Long live Salvador! Long live liberty! Long live the Republic!"

MEXICO'S GREAT SHRINE.

SUPERSTITION AND THE RELIGIOUS FEELING ON GUADALUPE.

A Picture of the Virgin Which Catholics Believe to Be Miraculous and Which Draws Each Pilgrimage Thousands of Devotees to Known Wonder Working Shrine Richest Kind of an Enterprise.

[N. Y. Journey to New York World Traveler in the city of a magnificent Catholic temple dedicated to the Virgin Mary and containing a famous painting, which all good Mexicans believe to have been miraculously produced. In order to connect with many other good people, for the purpose of visiting this shrine, Dec. 12 [1895, the day to be memorable in Mexican annals as the first anniversary of the appearance of the Virgin to Juan Diego, the humble Indian to whom she revealed herself, I left the city of Mexico on the night of the 11th inst. The railroad company had made extraordinary preparations for the occasion, and I found the sleeping cars filled with pilgrims, many of whom had come from the most distant parts of the republic. The ladies occupied the first class cars, and the Indians, who are not admitted into the sacred edifice, were packed into the second class cars. Interestingly enough, the third class passengers, who were all Indians, were given the best accommodations. Passengers were not allowed to get on or off the cars at the stations, and the Indians were kept in their cars by the guards, who stood at the doors with drawn swords. The Indians were not allowed to get out of the cars, even to buy food, and the railroad company had made arrangements to feed them on the cars. Tortillas and frijoles were served to them in large quantities, and they were also supplied with pulque, the national drink of Mexico, which is made from the juice of the maguey plant. I was told that the Indians would spend the entire night drinking pulque and singing their religious songs. The ladies occupied the first class cars, and the Indians were packed into the second class cars. Interestingly enough, the third class passengers, who were all Indians, were given the best accommodations. Passengers were not allowed to get on or off the cars at the stations, and the Indians were kept in their cars by the guards, who stood at the doors with drawn swords. The Indians were not allowed to get out of the cars, even to buy food, and the railroad company had made arrangements to feed them on the cars. Tortillas and frijoles were served to them in large quantities, and they were also supplied with pulque, the national drink of Mexico, which is made from the juice of the maguey plant. I was told that the Indians would spend the entire night drinking pulque and singing their religious songs.

The big fare [illegible] for extra passenger fare here [illegible] charge. [illegible] fare [illegible] the establishment of [illegible] Mexico to the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] Virgin. "Juan" and the Virgin, concerning the [illegible] and the Indians, "Juan" [illegible] the [illegible] and also [illegible] appear.

When an Indian first appeared [illegible] the Virgin to the [illegible] of the Rock, although a thousand [illegible] were on the rocky hill [illegible] Tepeyac, no [illegible] the Spaniards, he [illegible] the [illegible] of the Indian, [illegible] the Virgin, "Juan" and the Virgin, concerning the [illegible] and the Indians, "Juan" [illegible] the [illegible] and also [illegible] appear.

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[illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] Virgin.

BEARS RULE THE STREET.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

CHASE & SANBORN.

SEAL BRAND COFFEE

THE FOLLOWING RETAIL GROCERS

SOUTH SIDE.

WEST SIDE.

NORTH SIDE.

Only $1.25 for this "Little Beauty."

Weighs from 1 OZ. TO 4 LBS.

Arend's Kumyss.

AREND'S DRUG STORE,

UNION FOLDING BEDS, $20

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.

WARD LINE

THE OGLETHORPE,

Brunswick, Georgia.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

NEW YORK CITY.

C. H. KERNER,

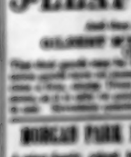
HOT SPRINGS, N. C.

Andrews' Bed.

Our New Upright Comfort and Elegance.

A. H. Andrews & Co.

Bank



American Conservatory of Music.

CANCER

WE ARE HAPPY

Men's Overcoats 35 Per Cent Off.

Our great purchase of 4,000 Fine Overcoats for less than the cloth cost before cutting makes us

THE BOSS

On the Overcoat Question.

We can make our usual profits and sell them

35 Per Cent Off.

Old fogies who buy a big stock in August and let them rust on their counters are getting left.

Largest stock of Ulster Overcoats in Chicago. Prices from $3.00 to $65.00.

Best bargains in the city in Boys' Clothing. Skates free with every Suit or Overcoat.

J. B. Stetson Soft and Stiff Hats.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,

131 and 133 Clark-st. 113 and 117 Madison-st.

Grand Bargains.

Men's Overcoats.

$13.50	now	$10.00
15.00	now	12.00
18.00	now	15.00
20.00	now	15.00
22.00	now	18.00
25.00	now	20.00

Boys' and Children's Overcoats.

$6.50	now	$4.00
7.50	now	5.00
9.00	now	6.00
9.00	now	7.00
10.00	now	7.50
12.50	now	10.00

We continue offering you the best bargains of the day. Our bargain counters, not one or two, but many, are filled with Overcoats, Suits, and Pantaloons for men and boys that we have cut down the price on from 20 to 40 per cent.

We would call your attention to one particular line of Cape Overcoats—they're exceedingly nobby—were $22.50; selling now at $18.

Wanamaker & Brown,

State and Adams-sts.

Old Woman, Old Woman shelter us high!
To among the calendar from the sky.
Our each situation of cleanliness banish
The sun, moon and stars send the fairy Santa Claus.
Santa Claus Soap is beyond criticism
SANTA CLAUS SOAP
is the best on Earth
for
FIVE CENTS a cake.
All good housekeepers use it.
All good grocers sell it, and
N. K. Fairbank & Co. Chicago, make it

The Finest Meat-Flavoring Stock.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

USE IN POT ONLY.

Beef Tea, Sauces, and Made Dishes

SIGNATURE IN BLUE INK

It Is the Gilbert Mfg. Co.

3-LEAF TWILLS.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY.

TO BUILDERS.

State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Commission.

TACOMA

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

IN GENERAL.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Auction Announcements

OF

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Wednesday, Jan. 4, '93, 9:30 a. m.

BOOTS, SHOES,

AND

RUBBERS.

Thursday, Jan. 5, '93, 9:30 a. m.

Dry Goods, Clothing,

HATS, CAPS,

AND

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

IN BASEMENT:

CROCKERY and GLASSWARE

One Car Porcelain Ware,
One Car C. C. Ware,
One Car Rockingham Ware,
Tea, Dinner, and Chamber Sets,
Stand Lamps, Library Lamps,
500 Bbls. Assorted Glassware.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO

Dry Goods and Clothing Merchants.

During the remainder of January we will hold only one Weekly Sale (ON TUESDAY OF EACH WEEK) of DRY GOODS and CLOTHING. We are always ready and willing, however, to discuss at any of these goods at PRIVATE SALE. Our BOOT AND SHOE and CROCKERY SALES will be held each WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY as heretofore.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

By EDWARD C. WELLS & CO.

SPECIAL

Auction Notice.

We wish to announce to the Trade generally that, consequent upon our being obliged to move our business from our present location to 247 and 249 Monroe-st., Jan. 1st, we shall not be able to hold any sales on Monday next, but we will adhere to the same programme of sales as we published for the present week, to wit:

Wednesday, Jan. 4, 9:30 a. m.,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE.

Thursday, Jan. 5, 9:30 a. m.,
CLOTHING & DRY GOODS.

Friday, Jan. 6, 9:30 a. m.,
BOOTS & SHOES.

Please note that each of these sales will be quite replete with very desirable goods. The trade will serve their best interests by giving due attention to the respective offerings.

EDWARD C. WELLS & CO.,
Wholesale auctioneers.
After Jan. 1, 247 and 249 Monroe-st.

By ELSON, FLEMMER & CO.

9:30 THIS MORNING,
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
FURNITURE, CARPETS,
STOVES,
Ground, Household Goods, Pianos, Wagon, Furniture, Merchandise, etc.
ELSON, FLEMMER & CO.,
No. 8 and 10 Wabash-av.

By The West Side Auction House Co.

Chattel Mortgage Sale,
At Our Store This Morning at 9:30,
OF THE CONTENTS OF
[illegible]
IN THAT ORIGINAL FRENCH AUCTIONS
SHIRTS
MADE EXCLUSIVELY FOR
WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.
All Patterns guaranteed. Satisfaction or Money Refunded.

SILURIAN.

LAST DAY

MONDAY, DEC. 26.

The C. C. Holton

STOCK OF

FURNITURE

Through no error the closing of the great

Bankrupt Sale

OF THE

C. C. HOLTON STOCK

Was announced in this paper one day ahead. The Holton Manufacturing Co. takes possession of the building January 1st, and Monday, Dec. 26th, will close this sale. Come today or Monday. Decidedly a rare opportunity for bargains in

Fine Furniture

AND

Holiday Goods.

PARLOR UPHOLSTERY, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Chamber Suits, Upholstery, Cabinets, Cabinets, Desks, Secretaries, Chairs, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Hall Trees, Book Cases, Overmantels, Piano Cloths, Screen Fixtures, Piano Lamps, Chiffoniers, Sewing Tables, Music Racks, Bill and Letter Files, one Fine Chevy Office, Solid Cherry Counter and Shelving, Gas Fixtures, Stool & etc., all to go REGARDLESS OF COST.

224, 226 & 228 Wabash-av.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

[illegible]

"The Tribune's"

Four Prize Stories

Are announced for publication in the immediate future. The particulars of the competition are known to every one. The winner of the first prize was

Edith Sessions Tupper,

And the name of her story is

"By a Hair's Breadth."

It is a romance of Chicago, tersely and graphically told, and dealing with characters and localities that are familiar to all Chicagoans. Its publication will be begun in

The Sunday Tribune of Dec. 30.

The opportunities that Chicago offers as a field of fiction are inferior to those of no other city on earth. Its progress has been unparalleled; its catastrophes have appalled the world; its population is representative of all countries of the globe; and its

Works of Fiction

Should equal in dignity its achievement, embodying its spirit, and transmitting to future generations the story of its rise to splendor. To encourage

Home Talent

To fill so fruitful a field, THE TRIBUNE offered prizes for the most stirring tales of Chicago, and the results are now submitted to THE TRIBUNE'S readers in the shape of

Four Great Stories,

The first of which, entitled

"By a Hair's Breadth,"

Will appear in

The Sunday Tribune of Dec. 30.

The stories which will be published on successive Sundays are

"Theodora,"

By Mrs. Fanny E. Newberry.

"Caton's Problems,"

By Miss Annie H. Adams.

"Romance of a Rich Young Man,"

By Mr. Curtis Dunham.

MANDEL BROTHERS

117 to 139 State-st.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT

A Special Event for the Party Season.

Ladies' Mousquetaire Gloves, Suede and Kid, Evening and Party Shades.

Today we offer a Grand Bargain in some special lines, in all various lengths, 8 to 24 buttons, worth $2.50 to $6.50,

Choice of the Lot $1.00 Pair.

Another Bargain in Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, New Tan's Dollar Shades, excellent values, and all sizes,

Choice $1.00 Pair.

STEINWAY.

Triumphant at every World's Fair, indorsed by the most eminent authorities of both hemispheres, and the acknowledged Standard Piano of the World.

LYON & HEALY,

State and Monroe-sts.

Excursions to City of Mexico.

Candy

CHOICE SELECTIONS

FROM THE

Good Things of Life

PUT UP BY

STANTON & CO.,

34 and 36 Madison-st.

J. T. SHAYNE & CO.

Furs

Part Two

DIPLOMATIC LEGACY

Part Two.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 9 to 12

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1900—TWELVE PAGES.

DIPLOMATIC LEGACIES.

THE STATE'S FINANCES.

TEACHERS OF ILLINOIS.

TALK OF LONDON TOWN.

FARMERS' TRUST CO.

ILLINOIS
Trust and Savings Bank,

DUTCH-TRADERS' BANK.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5%
On Improved City Real Estate.

PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.

TO INVESTORS.

GOOD 6 PER CENT BONDS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK.

Stockholders' Meeting.

E. L. LOGDELL & CO.
Commercial Paper,
Collateral Loans,
Bank Stocks,
Investment Securities,
310 MONROE ST.

Money to Loan

LOANS

6% MORTGAGES 7%

The Annual Meeting

Investments for 1889.

N. W. HARRIS & Co.
BANKERS

INVESTMENTS.

J. A. KEAN & CO.
BANKERS

TO BUY INCOME

BUSINESS.

GAS FIXTURES

OREGON

PORTLAND

The Oregon Immigration Board,

BERMUDA

FRENCH LINE MAIL STEAMERS

Great Rock Island Route

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

KODAK

A FRIEND OF COLLEDGE.

GEN. HARRISON SERIOUS.

D. APPLETON & CO.

PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

The Florida of Today.

II.

Hand-Book of American Winter Resorts.

III.

The Popular Science Monthly for January.

1, 3, and 5 Bond-st., New York.

Books

CHAPIN'S.

CHAPIN'S

CHAPIN'S

NEW YEAR CARDS.

Subscriptions

CHAS. MACDONALD & CO.

Catholic Prayer Books

P. V. FITZPATRICK,

Book-Binding

60c

10,000 Old Books

VOLUME XLVII

"ALWAYS

GREAT CLEARING SALE

Week Begins

Terrible cutting in department each Bargain Sale. Look taken hap-hazard ments will show

DON'T SKIP AN IT READ ALL THE WAY

SILK MUFFLERS

All at.....

CREAM MUFFLERS

300 Pieces Silk

39c.

Black Satin Pri

$1 a Yard

Bath Towels, Linen

At 5c Each

12½c.

All at 10c E

MEN'S GOODS

For New Year's

CROCKE GLASSW

BOYS' CLOT

SIEGEL, COO